

— A Case for the — Hollow Earth Theory

**A 1914 US
patent contends
that planet
Earth is a
hollow sphere
with polar
openings and its
own central
sun.**

**Solid evidence
abounds to
support this
theory.**

by Mark Harp

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On 25th November 1912, Marshall B. Gardner of Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, USA submitted his discovery application to the United States Patent Office. Eighteen months later, on 12th May 1914, this federal agency granted Mr Gardner United States Patent 1096102, the second most important scientific document ever issued. Its scientific significance is exceeded only by the mechanical flight discovery of Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1903. For reasons which even Mr Gardner could not have fully anticipated in the early 1900s and which are now abundantly clear, his discovery soon became the most highly classified military secret of all time.

In 1913, Gardner wrote his original book proving beyond any doubt that our Earth is a hollow sphere. So voluminous was the evidence which he continued to amass from studies of astronomy and polar exploration that he expanded his book to 450 pages in 1920. The title is *A Journey to the Earth's Interior, or Have the Poles Really Been Discovered?* Although he seems not to have been aware of it, Gardner's work had been preceded incompletely by William Reed whose book, *Phantom of the Poles*, was 281 pages and was published in 1906 in New York City by the Walter S. Rockey Company. The one shortcoming with Mr Reed's theory, otherwise very intelligently developed, was that he had failed to finish his centrifugal force reasoning regarding Earth's formation. As a result, he was never able to logically account for the powerful source of heat and illumination present in the Earth's interior. Gardner, on the other hand, did account for this source. The difference is that whereas Reed confined his research strictly to polar exploration, Gardner augmented his with studies of astronomy.

The majority of this article will be testimony from the real experts, the people who were there—there at the huge telescopes and especially there in those vast and previously mysterious polar regions. But first, this is the common-sense theory responsible for United States Patent 1096102.

In the beginning, some four or five billion years ago when the Earth was still an enormously expanded ball of superhot whirling gas, it gradually began to contract as it cooled. The laws of physics require cooling gases to condense, and so the rapidly spinning sphere of tenuous gases began to concentrate as the heat loss continued. Self-centred gravitational attraction kept reducing the diameter of the whirling ball of cooling material—but only to a certain extent. This is the big logical distinction between the old inadequate theory of planetary formation and Gardner's discovery. The old notion would have us believe that the gravitational contraction continued unabated until the Earth had become molten hot under a fierce gravitational pressure. While such a scenario undoubtedly does routinely occur in the celestial evolution of particularly immense bodies, as is the case with all stars, it is definitely not the final development of typical planets.

The crucial second factor to lay on stress is centrifugal force. Remember that while gravity is attempting to draw all of the material toward the centre, there is an opposing force also at work—centrifugal force. Just as a figure-skater spins much more rapidly when she brings her outstretched arms tightly in against her body, so too did the ever-contracting proto-planet begin rotating ever more rapidly as its size decreased. Like the 'glued' water in a bucket that refuses to spill if one swings the bucket in a fast circle, so too was this same law of motion—centrifugal force—attempting to hurl all of the material outward from the forming planet's axis of rotation. So finally, in this silent titanic struggle between two natural forces, a balance was struck. When the swiftly whirling sphere had drawn itself down to an approximately 8,000-mile diameter, the compromise between gravitational and centrifugal force was reached. But there is more.

There is a special characteristic of centrifugal force and we must not overlook this important trait. The strength of 'c-force' becomes greatly lessened as it approaches right angles to the direction of spin. A simple day-to-day example of this behaviour is water in a basin. If you remove the drain plug and allow the water to start emptying from the basin, what will you eventually observe?—a vortex or whirlpool, an empty space surrounded by rapidly rotating material.

Now imagine this same principle in action concerning the contracting body which was to become our Earth. At right angles to the rotational axis—in other words, the poles—the c-force was considerably weaker than elsewhere, especially the equator; therefore, although at the Earth's equator the c-force was able to halt the material's inward progress at about an 8,000-mile diameter, it was considerably less successful in the polar regions, there stopping the contraction at about 1,400 miles. The inevitable outcome of this natural compromise is that our planet concluded its evolution and solidified as an 8,000-mile hollow sphere with 1,400-mile-diameter polar openings.

Now it is at this stage in the logic that Gardner advances and Reed falters. Because of his study of astronomical records and photography as specifically relating to nebulae and comets, Gardner became aware of the whole truth. In the precise centre of these translucent spheres is a proportionately small incandescent ball. Between this luminous interior orb and the shell of the nebula is a large intervening space; said another way, the nebula is hollow except for the bright sphere at its centre. Why? Well, where is the one other location at which c-force is quite weak, besides at the poles? The answer, of course, is at the precise centre of rotation, and once again the logic is so straightforward that we may readily examine a common household example to support the argument. What would be the result if you sprinkled a layer of powder upon the top of a record player and then turned the record on high speed? The powder would fly off the record—except for a small portion at the precise centre.

Based upon his studies of the planetary nebula through observatory photographs, Gardner was able to surmise that the very thick shell of the Earth is approximately 800 miles thick, the polar openings 1,400 miles across, and the gravitationally suspended central sun (the incandescent orb locked by gravity in the exact planetary centre) some 600 miles diameter. Because of the enormity and

very gradual curve of the polar aperture, it is impossible to visually detect it. This is the same as the fact that we do not 'see' that the Earth itself is round. The curve is much too gradual to observe. Based on the nearly constant merger of warm interior air with very cold exterior polar air, the polar openings are almost always covered by a thick cloud layer. This explains why, when viewed from satellites, the openings look just as they would if there actually were the mythical 'polar ice caps' which government policy claims are at the Earth's extremities.

Gardner was led inexorably to his monumental scientific discovery by the vast quantity of inconsistent information which he continually encountered during his years of study dealing with, especially, high Arctic expeditions. Chief among the numerous mysteries are: (1) a dramatically improving climate in the very far north; (2) the extreme peculiarity of the famous northern lights or aurora borealis; and (3) the eccentric behaviour of the compass in very high latitudes.

We shall now proceed to hear from many witnesses who forfeited much comfort, convenience and, in several cases, their lives in order that we may fully understand the true greatness of our world, a world vastly more spectacular than officially acknowledged.

In the preface of *Three Years of Arctic Service*, Lt Adolphus Greely of the US Army expresses the amazement of his Lady Franklin Bay expedition at the strange conditions they experienced in the far north: "*Fearing exaggeration, I have occasionally modi-*

fied statements and opinions entered in my original journal, believing it better to underrate than enlarge the wonders of the Arctic regions, which have been too often questioned."

Before focusing on our own world, let us look briefly at some of our interesting neighbours in space. Renowned astronomer Percival Lowell comments on page 33 of *Mars*: "*...round what we know to be the planet's pole, appeared to be a great white cap... It proceeded slowly to dwindle in size... As summer comes on, they dwindle gradually away, till by early autumn they present but tiny patches a few hundred miles across... As it melted, a dark band appeared, surrounding it on all sides...it was the darkest marking upon the disk, and was of a blue colour.*"

The temptation to think of this blue perimeter as water must be avoided, because if this were indeed prodigious volumes of water, it would frequently be coursing through the many ancient riverbeds which criss-cross the dry Martian surface. These



An Applications Technology satellite photo of the Earth taken 22,300 miles above Brazil in 1967 (NASA Photo 67-HC-723).

riverbeds are permanently dry. Instead, what we are really observing is the optical effect of vast cloud masses moving over the curving sides of the Martian polar aperture. The exterior of Mars experiences changing seasons; the interior does not. The degree to which atmospheric moisture and temperature vary at the pole, where the differing climates converge, will determine the amount to which the immense blue ring will manifest itself in terrestrial telescopes.

Being unaware of the true configuration of Mars, Lowell naturally believed that this blue polar band had to be water melted from an ice cap. In this assumption, though incorrect, he showed his wisdom. Unlike our present government policy, he knew absolutely that the pole of Mars cannot be carbon dioxide. Page 81: "Faraday made experiments on the relation of the congealing point of carbonic acid gas to the pressure... He further found that the curve for the liquefaction point lay very close to that for the congealing point, and approached yet closer as the pressure decreased. In other words, the gas passed almost immediately from the gaseous to the solid state... Now the pressure is certainly very slight on the surface of Mars... In consequence, on a rise of temperature the frozen carbonic acid gas would there pass practically straight from the solid into the gaseous state... Now, from the existence of the surrounding polar sea, we remark that in the substance composing the polar caps of Mars this does not occur. A considerable portion of it is always in the transition state of a liquid. Carbonic dioxide would not thus tarry: water would."

Lowell made a particularly fascinating observation of the north polar opening when, for a short period, a portion of the usual cloud cover parted, thereby allowing beams of light from Mars' central sun to project beyond the orifice. "Meanwhile an interesting phenomenon occurred in the cap on June 7; ...as I was watching the planet, I saw suddenly two points like stars flash out in the midst of the polar cap. Dazzlingly bright upon the duller white background of the snow, these stars shone for a few moments and then slowly disappeared. The seeing at the time was very good... But though no intelligence lay behind the action of these lights, they were none the less startling for being Nature's own flashlights across one hundred millions of miles of space. It had taken them nine minutes to make the journey... On comparing its position with Green's map of his observations upon the cap at

Madeira in 1877, it appeared that this was the identical position of the spot where he had seen star points then, and where Mitchell had seen them in 1846... Meanwhile, the cap had been steadily decreasing in size. On October 12, at 10 hrs 40 mins, ...Mr Douglas measured its position and estimated its size, as was his wont every few days. He found it to be six degrees distant from the planet's pole... On looking at the planet on October 13, at 8 hrs 15 mins, to his surprise he found the cap gone. Not a trace of it could be seen... What had certainly been there on the 12th was not there on the 13th. The ice cap had disappeared."

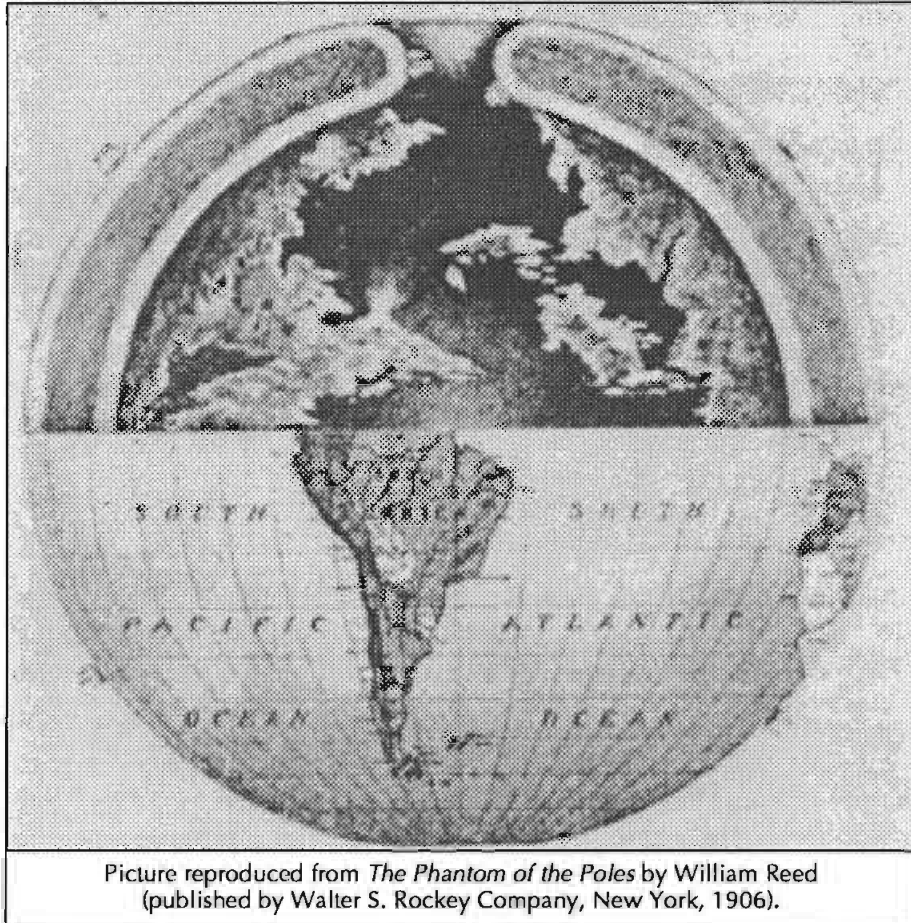
Robert Powers remarks in *Mars: Our Future on the Red Planet*: "There seem to be vast quantities of water in the polar caps... Like the ice caps of Earth, they are bright white."

Thomas McDonough says in *Space: The Next 25 Years*: "Mars

also has large, bright ice caps, which can even be seen from the Earth with a good telescope."

In *The Greatest Challenge: The Incredible Adventure and Splendid Destiny of Man in Exploring Space*, Martin Caidin notes that Both American and Russian astronomers in recent years have observed a series of very bright flashes, lasting about five minutes, and followed by mushroom-shaped clouds.

Original Moon explorer Michael Collins writes in *Mission to Mars*: "A greater mystery is what happened to the water and ice that gouged out those huge channels billions of years ago.



Picture reproduced from *The Phantom of the Poles* by William Reed (published by Walter S. Rockey Company, New York, 1906).

Mars has a strong enough gravitational field to hold water vapour in its atmosphere rather than allow it to escape into space... What happened to all the water that carved out deep channels?"

John Noble Wilford says in *Mars Beckons*: "Mariners 6 and 7... The camera photographed a hood of clouds over the south polar cap, and infrared instruments measured temperatures there as low as -193 degrees Fahrenheit... The infrared spectrometer had appeared to detect temperatures at the edge of the south polar ice cap that were much too high to be from frozen carbon dioxide... Scientists could see by the Soviet document that the range of possibilities for the 1994 flight was wide and challenging. Under serious consideration were plans to place two spacecraft into orbits of Mars passing over the poles."

On page 22 of the March-April 1992 *Final Frontier* are some remarks about the planet nearest to the Sun—Mercury: "...temperatures that climb as high as 800 degrees Fahrenheit... Researchers at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena

have identified what they believe is a water ice-cap more than 180 miles in diameter on Mercury's north pole... The researchers saw a bright area at the north pole... "We were amazed".

Marshall Gardner devotes 27 pages of his book to the study of preliminary planets, better known as nebulae. Here are a few comments. "The spectroscope supplies the answer...the spectroscope has proven absolutely that the nebula is not made up of stars...the typical nebula has a remarkable shell-like structure and a central star...a search made with a spectrograph and the Lick 36-inch telescope for rotation effects... Definite evidence of rotation was found..."

On page 63, in reference to comets as being planets in the process of destruction, Gardner writes: "Hector MacPherson tells us in his book, *The Romance of Modern Astronomy*, that the great comet of 1811, with a tail stretching for a hundred million miles behind and fifteen million miles in breadth, had a nucleus that, according to measurements by Herschel, was only 428 miles in diameter. The comet of Donati, detected from a Florence observatory in 1858, had a nucleus which 'shone with a brilliance equal to that of the Polar Star' and which was 630 miles in diameter...even in the short period of man's life, comets have been seen to break up and disappear'."

Included in his many observations concerning Mars, Gardner points out that besides the numerous reports of the Martian pole being very bright and making rapid size changes, "...the light from the polar region of Mars is a direct illuminant from within the planet, because that light, seen at night, is yellow. Any other sort of light, a reflection from a snowy surface for instance, or a reflection from sand or mountain surfaces, would be white." On page 80A, Gardner displays eight excellent photographs of Mars recorded at the Yerkes Observatory and which show the "...so-called snow-cap projected beyond the planet's surface, which precludes all possibility of its being snow or ice." In writing of the English astronomer J. Norman Lockyer's report to the Royal Astronomical Society of England: "The snow-zone was at times so bright that, like the crescent of the young moon, it appeared to project beyond the planet's limb. This effect of irradiation was frequently visible: on one occasion the snow-spot was observed to shine like a nebulous star when the planet itself was obscured by clouds... That luminosity is precisely what our own aurora borealis would look like if our planet was viewed from a great distance. And the light is the same in both cases."

As lame as the official government position is in postulating ice, snow or frozen carbon dioxide as composing the Martian poles, imagine their predicament in the case of Venus. By their own admission, the temperature on Venus is well in excess of 800 degrees Fahrenheit—quite a place to put an ice cap! Whether by choice or by chance, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration released a few remarkable radar-generated photographs of Venus in early 1989. One of these close-up images, in which the cloud-piercing radar reveals with excellent clarity the north polar opening, boldly graced the cover of the April 1989 issue of *Discover*. Now back to Earth.

Certainly one of the three greatest pioneers of polar exploration was Dr Fridtjof Nansen, the acclaimed Norwegian scientist and

Arctic voyager. Perhaps the most interesting expedition ever conducted in the Arctic area is chronicled in Nansen's 679-page two-volume work whose complete title is, *Farthest North: Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship "Fram" 1893-96 and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Journey by Dr Nansen and Lieut. Johansen*. On page 120, when the 13-man crew had already reached almost 77°N latitude, Nansen observes: "It was a strange feeling to be sailing away north in the dark night to unknown lands, over an open, rolling sea, where no ship, no boat had been before. We might have been hundreds of miles away in more southerly waters, the air was so mild for September in this latitude... We see 'nothing but clean water', as Henriksen answered from the crow's-nest when I called up to him... They little think at home in Norway just now that we are sailing straight for the Pole in clear water'... I have almost to ask myself if this is not a dream. One must have gone against the stream to know what it means to go with the stream."

Another of the major contributors to Arctic knowledge was US Army Lieutenant (later General) Adolphus Greely. Like other Arctic voyages, the Lady Franklin Bay expedition encountered the truly bitter cold conditions in the lower portion of the Arctic

region, but less harsh climate as they neared 80° latitude, and especially mild weather beyond the 80th parallel. On page 369, when their party had attained the 81st latitude while map-making for the Army on Ellesmere Island, Greely comments: "At that time a high warm wind was blowing from the interior, and the temperature was considerably above 40 degrees (5 degrees Celsius)." His use of the word 'interior' was more profoundly accurate than he realised. An example of how dramatically the warm winds from the interior affect the far north exterior is demonstrated in this passage from page 192, when the winds had for a long while been from the south: "At 10 pm, 16th February, the mercurial thermometers thawed out, after having been frozen continuously for sixteen days and five hours. This is the longest time on record during which mercury has remained frozen."

Dr I. I. Hayes, with the schooner *United States*, wrote of his far north voyage in *The Open Polar Sea*. They were utterly bewildered by the inexplicable increase in temperature whenever the high Arctic wind sustained from the north. While stalled by a strong persistent wind out of the north for much of the first two weeks of November, Hayes noted that after the great initial masses of ice had been driven past them, there were none more to replace them. He adds: "November 13: Worse and worse. The temperature has risen again, and the roof over the upper deck gives us once more a worse than tropic shower... November 14: The wind has been blowing for nearly twenty-four hours from the north-east, and yet the temperature holds on as before... I have done with speculation. A warm wind from the mer de glace...makes mischief with my theories, as facts have heretofore done with the theories of wiser men."

Ship's surgeon for the *Advance* and *Rescue*, Dr Elisha Kent Kane recorded his extensive Arctic experience in *Arctic Explorations in Search of Sir John Franklin*, experiences which culminated near the 82nd parallel. The expedition progressed as far north as was practical in their ships, and then, when the amount of ice rendered additional progress impossible or at least unsafe, they continued their poleward journey on foot with sledges. But

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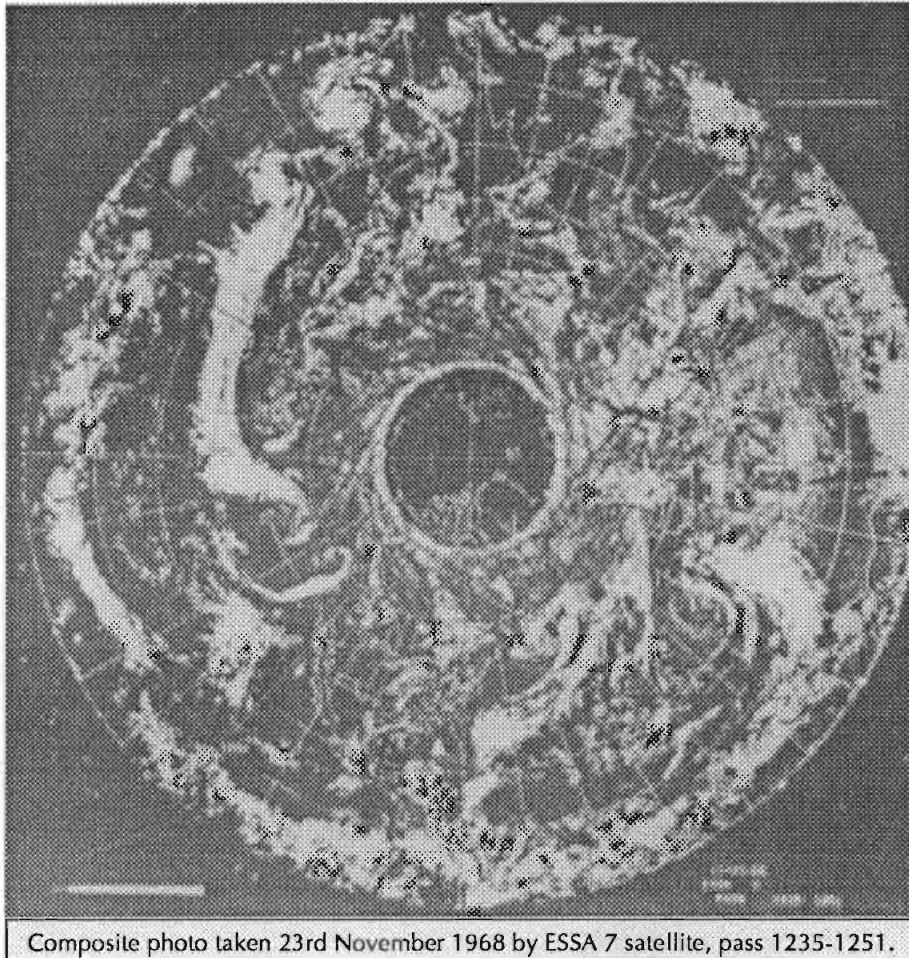
as with other Arctic explorers before and since, they were amazed to eventually find further advancement thwarted by the gradual encroachment of an open polar sea. He writes: "It is impossible in reviewing the facts which connect themselves with this discovery—the melted snow upon the rocks, the crowds of marine birds, the limited but still advancing vegetable life, the rise of the thermometer in the water—not to be struck by their bearing on the question of a milder climate near the pole. To refer them all to the modification of temperature induced by the proximity of open water is only to change the form of the question; for it leaves the inquiry unsatisfied: what is the cause of the open water?"

About 130 years later we have these remarks from the Russian explorer Vladimir Snegirev in his 1985 *On Skis to the North Pole*: "On May 9 they crossed the 86th parallel... It was a strange thing indeed: you might have thought that as they approached the Pole the ice would become thicker, stronger, more solid, but in reality it was just the other way around. The closer they came to their goal, the more often they encountered open water..."

Writing about Admiral Richard Byrd's first journey to Antarctica in *Beyond the Barrier*, Eugene Rodgers records the extraordinary effect that a wind persisting from the pole has: "Temperature swings were so violent that, only three days after the record low, the reading rose to 15 above. That makes a range of 87 degrees—as much as the annual range over most of the eastern US..."

On page 144 of his book, Nansen exclaims: "Today we had the same open channel to the north, and beyond it open sea as far as our view extended. What can this mean?" When in the 79th parallel, he records on page 197: "...bringing northerly wind. It is curious that there is almost always a rise of the thermometer with these stronger winds... A south wind of less velocity generally lowers the temperature, and a moderate north wind raises it." After having reached the very far northerly position of 86° latitude, Nansen observes on page 391: "I was inconvenienced for the first time by the heat; the sun scorched quite unpleasantly." Page 407: "...last night I could hardly sleep for heat." Several months later, Nansen and Johansen were heading back to the *Fram*, but were still above the 81st parallel, when he writes on page 527: "Fancy, only 12° (21.5° Fahrenheit) of frost in the middle of December! We might almost imagine ourselves at home..."

When his group was at the 81st parallel, Greely records on page 370: "In its whole extent the valley was barren of snow, and in most places was covered with a comparatively luxuriant vegetation." At latitude 81°49', Greely writes on page 372: "I there caught a butterfly, and saw three skuas, two bumble-bees, and many flies..." Page 374: "While at this camp, No. 3, we obtained but little sleep, owing to the large swarms of flies... On rising at 2 am, the temperature was found to be very high, 48° (8.9°C), with a minimum of 47° (7.8°C) since the preceding evening... In this lake also there were many small minnows..." Page 376: "Corporal Salor brought in with his willows two small pieces of unworked pine wood... Nearby I discovered the former site of an old summer encampment of the Eskimos." Page 377: "The surroundings of the encampment were marked by luxuriant vegetation of grass, sorrel, poppies and other plants." Page 378: "The sky was partly covered with true cumulus clouds, quite rare in Arctic heavens...; the temperature was high and the gay yellow poppies and other flowers drew to them gaudy butterflies...; he could well imagine himself in the roaring forties instead of eight degrees from the geographical pole." Page 379: "At this point, and in its immediate vicinity, a large number of butterflies were seen... facing Ruggles River, three abandoned Eskimo huts..." Page 383:



Composite photo taken 23rd November 1968 by ESSA 7 satellite, pass 1235-1251.

"Among other pieces of wood was a pole, nine feet long and about two inches in diameter, of a hard, close-grained, coniferous wood, probably fir or hard pine." Page 385: "...a bumble-bee and a 'devil's darning-needle'. Butterflies were very numerous, as many as fifty being seen during the day... The weather during the day was excessively hot, and we suffered extremely. The attached thermometer of the aneroid barometer, which was carried always in the shade, stood at 74° (23.3°C)... The day's march carried us farther along the shores of Lake Hazen than I had reached in May, and now a new, undiscovered country was gradually opening to our view."

By far the three most significant categories of evidence proving the validity of United States Patent 1096102 are: (1) warmer climate in polar region; (2) eccentric behaviour of the compass; and (3) the peculiar polar lights known respectively as the aurora borealis and, in Antarctica, the aurora australis.

Although the brevity of this article prevents all but a cursory examination of the voluminous available evidence, there are sev-



Showing the Earth bisected centrally through the polar openings and at right angles to the equator, giving a clear view of the central sun and the interior continents and oceans. Reproduced from a photograph of the working model made by Marshall Gardner in 1912, and patented on 12th May 1914 (US Patent 1096102).

eral other categories of proof as well. These include: (4) a dramatic increase in plant and animal life at the far north, also extreme northward bird migrations at the onset of winter; (5) stones, wood, dust, pollen and mud found both on and embedded in icebergs; (6) anomalous radio-wave behaviour in polar region; (7) gravitational increase measurable at the polar curve, sufficient to cause a significant segregation of salt water and fresh water; (8) strange situation of the far north Eskimo, a people with a completely unique language and whose oral tradition states that they originated from much farther north in a warm land of perpetual daylight; (9) polar sea depth and strong southgoing current in the high Arctic; (10) the perfectly fresh mammoths found encased in the ice: (a) if, as the official government position postulates, these elephants died during a climate shift from tropical to frigid, it is logical to enquire why didn't these shivering elephants simply 'pack their trunks' and move south? or (b) if this alleged climate shift happened suddenly, then why aren't these 'flash-frozen' pachyderms found alongside the inevitable 'flash-frozen' thousands of acres of forest in which they lived?; and (11) the peculiar chemistry and mathematics of icebergs, enormous objects composed of fresh water and which, although there is almost no annual

precipitation with which to replace them, travel by the thousands slowly southward to melt every year.

The compass has been trying to indicate the true configuration of the polar regions ever since man first employed this instrument in his quest for those mythical poles. Instead of smoothly leading would-be conquerors of the pole to the fabled 90° latitude point, as it must if the official description of the Earth's geology is correct, the needle starts to perform in an agitated and indecisive fashion in high latitudes. After reaching approximately the 80th parallel, an extraordinary thing begins to occur: the needle starts vertical movement! It is at that stage that the conflicting forces of magnetism and gravity are manifesting themselves.

Concerning the compass, Russian explorer Snegirev writes: "...the magnetic pole...makes some kind of tricky curve...inconvenience of travelling by compass alone. The arrow would point northward, then suddenly it would veer to the west, and then almost reluctantly it would return to its former position." Walter Sullivan comments in *Quest for a Continent*: "...compasses which behaved erratically so near the Pole." Chauncey Loomis observes in *Weird and Tragic Shores*, his biography of Arctic explorer Charles Francis Hall: "...be buried so far north of the

magnetic pole that the needle of a compass put on his grave points south-west." On page 536 of his book, Nansen says: "There were other things, too, that greatly puzzled me. If we were on a new land, near Spitsbergen, why were the rosy gulls never seen there, while we had them in flocks here to the north? And then there was the great variation of the compass." Greely records on page 128 of his book: "In the magnetometer a small magnet, freely suspended by a single fibre of untwisted silk, swings readily in any horizontal direction. This magnet, at Conger...swung to and fro in a restless, uneasy way... A magnetic needle, nicely and delicately balanced, in the middle latitudes assumes a nearly level position. At Conger, however, the needle, adjusted so that it can move freely in a vertical plane, shows a strong tendency to assume an upright position. At a dip of 90° the needle would be erect, while at Conger the inclination was about 85°."

The single most spectacular feature of the high Arctic is undoubtedly the aurora borealis, a phenomenon alien to nearly all of the Earth's countries. The official government explanation is essentially the same as that expressed in nearly all large circulation publications, such as *The Guinness Book of World Records*: "These luminous displays are caused by showers of electrons streaming from the Sun (the solar wind) and striking the atoms of the upper atmosphere, so making them glow. The shape of the Earth's magnetic field confines these displays to polar regions and high latitudes." Were it not for its wholesale omission of the facts, this conjecture sounds nearly plausible. There are large problems, however, with an electromagnetic hypothesis in accounting for the polar lights: (1) electricity and magnetism do not move haphazardly about in enormous curtain shapes; (2) the aurora is noticeably affected by local weather changes; (3) the aurora displays a significant variety of colours, often concurrently; (4) the magnetic needle functions even at the equator, but the aurora is almost exclusively polar; (5) actual electrical phenomena such as lightning are noisy, yet the aurora is silent; (6) particles from the Sun are mainly hydrogen, yet very little hydrogen is recorded in the spectrograph's analysis of auroral light; (7) if caused by a perpetual flow of electrons from the Sun, then why are auroral displays sometimes present and sometimes absent?; (8) the most powerful refutation is that auroras are often experienced on site with no effect upon the magnetic needle!

Peter Freuchen writes in *The Arctic Year*: "These peculiar lights ...brightest by far and best developed in the Arctic, reaching the height of beauty in the dark winter nights...luminous bands or rays dart rapidly over the sky. They change form continuously, and sometimes colour too, and the rays often give the illusion of originating from a distant searchlight... On other occasions the aurora appears as a rippling curtain of light, steadily changing form and position. Or it may occur as a cascade of light radiating from a magnificent crown high up in the sky. Whatever the form, the aurora always exhibits movement and, generally, rapid change."

The kaleidoscopic behaviour of the aurora is fully explained by the limitless variety of atmospheric conditions present at any particular time between the central sun and the polar opening.

For an instantaneous discreditation of the fraudulent 'electromagnetic bombardment' theory of auroral production, we refer to this passage about Venus from Mark Chartrand's 1990 *Planets: A*

Guide to the Solar System: "Despite the fact that Venus has no magnetic field, it seems to have auroras high in its atmosphere; their origin is not understood."

Greely states on page 158 of his book: "The aurora...magnetic disturbances were rare during colourless and slowly changing forms." Page 184: "Despite the remarkable duration and extent of the aurora, the magnet was but slightly disturbed." Page 187: "The halo was preceded by an aurora, which was unaccompanied by magnetic disturbances."

Acclaimed South Polar explorer Finn Ronne notes in his autobiography, *Antarctica, My Destiny*: "...I beheld an unimaginable crystalline beauty; and I felt myself a part of a surrealistic scene as I stood transfixed while the aurora australis washed over me."

Nansen writes in his book on page 163: "The whole sky was ablaze with it... No words can depict the glory that met our eyes... It was an endless phantasmagoria of sparkling colour, surpassing anything that one can dream."

The evidence presented in the science books of William Reed and especially Marshall Gardner prove beyond any reasonable doubt the accuracy of United States Patent 1096102, the Hollow Earth Theory. When one couples the monumental importance of

this discovery with the nearly total non-acknowledgement of it in the major press, it is readily apparent that it has the dubious distinction of also being the single most pervasive conspiracy in the world. Why?

The famous unregistered aircraft commonly described as unidentified flying objects are the logical answer. Even ignoring all other aspects of the UFO situation, the authentication of at least some of these vehicles is fully established by the countless number

of firm radar contacts measured on both military and commercial scopes. Common sense easily discerns the logical connection between the dramatic arrival of these aircraft in large numbers in 1947 and our own extraordinary technological leaps of the 1940s—i.e., atomic bomb, trans-sound-barrier flight, radar, television, etc. If the civilisation, operating these unregistered aircraft were headquartered on a distant planet, they would not be interested in the slightest; if, on the other hand, they occupy our interior sister world, in that case they would be extremely interested—especially by our harnessing of the atom. It may very possibly be that atomic energy will lead (or has led) to the ultimate technology of antimatter—gravity-inertia reversal.

Second only to national security is a nation's desire to explore. As a peaceful pursuit, Mankind's most exhilarating ambition is space exploration, an undertaking which we have barely begun. That will change soon if recent indications out of Nevada reach fruition. The long-sought technology of gravity-inertia reversal has finally been achieved and is being flown routinely in the Groom Dry Lake Antimatter Research Facility of Lincoln County, Nevada, USA. The large number of witnesses grew dramatically when NBC-TV aired their 20th April 1992 report by Pentagon correspondent Fred Francis at the edge of perhaps the most highly classified military base in the world—Area 51.

After an eventual full disclosure and subsequent public exploration of the Interior Earth, Interior Mars will be even more fascinating.

Sentido komun, katotohanan at saka katarungan—common sense, truth and justice. ∞

Instead of smoothly leading would-be conquerors of the pole to the fabled 90° latitude point, as it must if the official description of the Earth's geology is correct, the needle starts to perform in an agitated and indecisive fashion in high latitudes.